

BRILLIANT BAR LEADER DIES IN HUMBLE POST

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 12.—J. M. Reaven, B. C. scion of one of the oldest and proudest of British empire families and former leader of the Ontario bar, has quit his post as operator of the freight elevator in the Tower building of this city, for they have laid him to rest. The aged, poverty-stricken bearer of English letters of title was buried in Mount View cemetery. A sharp, snappy young man runs the elevator now. "Old Reaven" as he was known, lost his fortune in a New Zealand venture, becoming penniless at an age when it was impossible for him to recover his former monetary status or to reestablish himself in the profession of which he had been a distinguished ornament. The elevator job provided for his simple wants, and gave him the opportunity of assisting his family. His family pride followed him through all the trials of existence and stuck to him closer than ever on his last and lowest plane. Great justice often visited the elevator operator and former light of the Ontario bar. Judges of the supreme court of the province of British Columbia, and barristers who occasionally traveled to London to plead before the privy council, used to find their way to the Tower building elevator. Some say they even sought Reaven's advice at times. "Old Reaven's" life-long friends had been the late chief justice, Fairbairn, and Mr. William Mulock, of the Ontario bench. In his elevator quarters Reaven would chat with distinguished visitors and consider himself their equal, but he declined to receive help from any man and he thought himself too old to retrieve his former place by dint of personal effort.

GOLD RESERVE SHOWS GAIN OF \$106,600,000

Washington, D. C., Jan. 12.—A net gain in the country's stock of gold of \$106,600,000 during 1920 as against a net loss for 1919 of \$121,200,000 was announced by the federal reserve board. Gold imports for 1920 totaled \$47,700,000 against \$15,300,000 for 1919, while gold exports aggregated \$21,100,000 as against \$365,100,000 exported in 1919. Silver imports totaled \$22,300,000 as against \$13,400,000 in 1919, while exports amounted to \$113,600,000 as compared with \$222,500,000 in 1919, making the net silver loss through exports for 1920, \$15,000,000, against \$183,000,000 for 1919. Of the total gold imports, \$274,000,000, or over 51 percent, came from Great Britain, which the board said included \$102,300,000 of gold formerly held by the Bank of England for the account of the federal reserve banks and returned late in the year. Nearly 60 percent of the total gold exports for the year, the board said, were consigned to Asiatic countries and over 10 percent, or \$191,200,000, to Japan, while other important Asiatic destinations were China and the Dutch East Indies. Argentina took \$29,000,000, or about 27 percent of the total gold shipped out of the country during the year. Other large shipments were \$18,200,000 to Mexico; \$12,900,000 to Uruguay, and \$1,000,000 to Canada. Over 60 percent of the total amount of silver brought to the United States came from Mexico. Peru, with \$12,000,000, sent the next largest shipment. Of the total silver exports, over 31 percent was consigned to the Far East.

Kodak Finishing. See Gardner—Adv.

Picturesque Mexico: Monterey



CATHEDRAL at Monterey, capital of the state of Nuevo Leon, Mexico. This massive structure was begun in 1760, but was not completed until 1809 and was not dedicated until July 4, 1921. It stands on the east side of Plaza de Zaragoza. In 1848 it was taken by the American troops invading Mexico and was used by them as a powder magazine during that and the next year. As it was subject to bombardment by the American forces before its capture and by the Mexicans afterwards, it suffered greatly from the fire and it was several years after the American occupation before it was restored. It is one of the few massive church structures in Mexico with but one tower and the absence of tiles on the roof of the tower or anywhere in the construction of the church is notable. This is accounted for by historians by the fact that Monterey is a great distance from the tile centers of the country. Puebla, the center of tile production of the country, is near Mexico City and it was too great a distance to transport the tiles which make up the church at Monterey. The austerity of the cathedral, its lack of art treasures, is accounted for by the fact that Monterey, in its early days had no rich mines to support it as many of most other Mexican cities had. Hence the church at Monterey was never as rich as in other places in Mexico and had not the funds to purchase art treasures or silver and gold furnishings. The crudely carved facade represents a Terry talks on a local work-

man's idea of Baroque. The Catalonian bell tower is a typical reminder of the early Mission days and is the most attractive thing about the cathedral.

Tomorrow: Statue of Louis IV in Mexico City.

INSECTS RENDER HAWAIIAN WOODEN HOUSES WORTHLESS

Honolulu, T. H., Jan. 12.—Construction of frame buildings in Hawaii is impracticable owing to ravages of insects, according to D. T. Fullaway, entomologist of the board of commissioners of agriculture and forestry for the territory. Quoting Japanese experts in Fero-moa, where similar conditions prevail, Fullaway said that iron and stone were the only positively safe materials to use.

HAWAII'S AIRPLANE BASE TO BE STRONGEST IN WORLD

Honolulu, T. H., Jan. 12.—Plans for a million dollar naval air station at Pearl Harbor, the navy's big base in Hawaiian waters, have been passed on here and forwarded to Washington for final approval. The outstanding feature of the plans is a proposal to construct an air base with machines powerful enough to link Hawaii by air with continental United States and the far east.

There is record of an iron passenger boat launched in Yorkshire in 1777.

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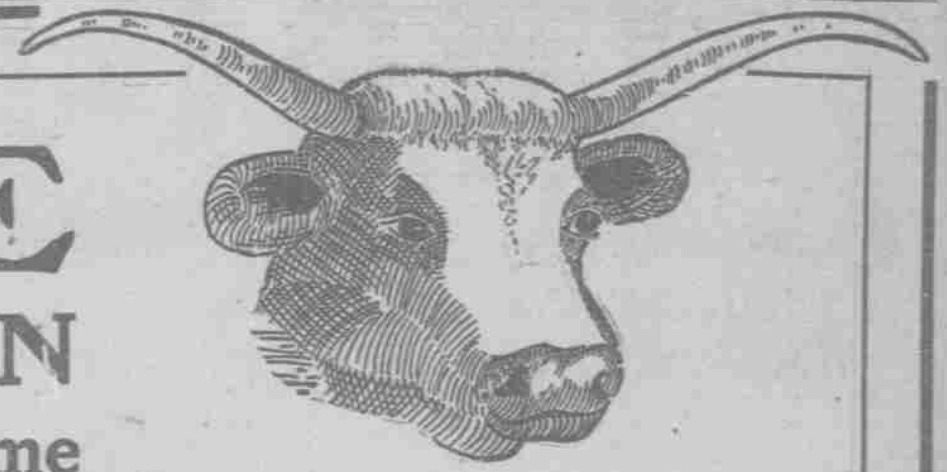


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